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Naples, July 19.

UPON the first Advice of the Spanish Fleet's making sail toward these Parts, Count Thaun, our Viceroy, made all the necessary Dispositions for the Security of this City. The Count de Conversano brought in 1500 of his Vassals, well armed and accoutred, to be employed in the Emperour's Service; the Prince of San Nicandro offered to advance 10000 Ducats towards defraying the extraordinary Expences of our Military Preparations, and many others of the Nobility and wealthy Inhabitants of this Kingdom have given like Marks of their Zeal for his Imperial Majesty's Service. Two Camps were marked out, one near Magdalen Bridge, and the other at Bagnoli, for the Troops which are quartered in our Neighbourhood; and those which are to defend some Redoubts raised along the Coast to prevent the Spaniards making a Descent, were ordered to their Posts. About the same Time 60 Tartanes arrived here laden with Corn, and we received a Reinforcement of 800 Germans from Hungary, who came by Sea from Fiume to Manfredonia. Several Feluccas are come in from Messina, having on board the Sicilian Viceroy's Lady, and those of several other Persons of Distinction, with their Retinues, who came off upon the Spanish Forces landing in that Island. They brought an Account, that Palermo not being in a Condition to hold out a Siege, the Viceroy found it necessary to quit that Place and retired to Messina, where he had got together a good Garrison of the King of Sicily's Troops, and had prevailed with the Imperial Governour of Reggio, who is an experienced Officer, to come over to Messina and assist him with his Advice in putting that Place into the best Posture of Defence, and that he did not doubt of maintaining it against any Force the Spaniards were able to bring before it.

Leghorn, July 20. By an English Ship which came in nine Days from Sicily we have an Account, that the Spaniards, since their taking of Palermo, had detached 3000 Horse to invest Melazzo, in which Place was a Piemontese Garrison that had taken all possible Care to put it in a good Posture of Defence; the Master of the said Ship adds, that the Spaniards had sent a Detachment of their Fleet from Sicily to Sardinia for a Reinforcement of Land Forces.

Venice, July 30. The Senate received Advice Yesterday by an Express from Sig. Ruzzini, their Ambassadour at the Congress at Passarowitz, that the Treaty of Peace between the Emperour and this Republick and the Ottoman Porte, was signed there the 21st Instant. A French Ship came in this Week from the Archipelago, the Commander whereof reports, that he saw the Turkish Fleet the 5th off of Castel Rosso on the Coast of Negropont, and on the 7th met our Fleet off of Cape Metapan. A Conspiracy had been formed by many of the Seamen on Board the Swan, one of our Men of War, to have murdered their Officers, and such of their Comrades as would not join with them, and to carry the Ship away to Barbary; but it was happily discovered the Day before they intended to put their barbarous Design in Execution, and the Ringleaders were seized, and four of them immediately put to Death. Letters from Rome of the 22d past say, the Pope entered that Day into the 70th Year of his Age; and that Count Gallas, the Emperour's Ambassadour, had demanded Passage through the Ecclesiastical Territories for an Imperial Regiment of Cuirassiers and one of Dragoons, the former of which was marching from Mantua, and the other from the Milaneze to the Kingdom of Naples.

Francfort. Aug. 7. The Troops of the Circles of the Upper Rhine and Franconia, since their late unsuccessful Attempt to enter into the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel's Territories in order to dispossess him of the Citadel of Rhinfeld, have continued quiet in their Quarters, and all Endeavours are used to prevent any further Disturbances on that Side, and to end the Dispute by an amicable Composition. Our Advices from Hungary say, that the Imperial Army was separated, in order to the more convenient subsisting of the Troops, and that about 25000 of them would shortly march towards Bohemia and Silesia. They give us the following Account of the Detachment which is actually marched from the Imperial Camp toward Italy; That it consists of Six Regiments of Imperial Foot of 2300 Men each, four of Cuirassiers each of 1100 Men, and two of Hussars of 600 Men each, making in the whole 13800 Foot and 5600 Horse, commanded by the Lieutenant Generals Veterani of Horse, Wachtendonk, Brown, Holstein Beck and Seckendorff of Foot, and the Major Generals Eck of Horse, Dietbach and Prince Maximilian of Hesse of Foot. Besides these Reinforcements the Imperialists are said to have already in the Kingdom of Naples, 8 Regiments